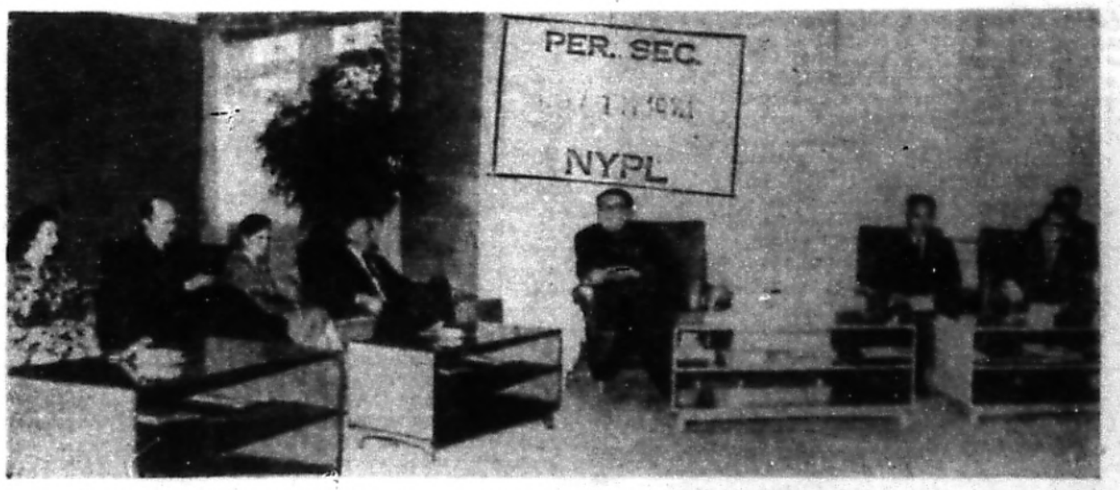
CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

No. 712 EVERY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1974 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)



President Kim Il Sung received the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Argentina. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Parliamentary Del. of Argentina, Parliamentary Group Del. and President's Special Envoy of Zaire

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, granted an audience October 17 to the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Argentina on a visit to our country.

Present there were head of the delegation Jtalo Luder, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the Republic of Argentina, and his wife, deputy head of the delegation Ricardo Falu, Chairman of the Energy Committee of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Argentina, and his wife, and members of the delegation—Jose Martiarena, Member of the Senate of the Republic of Argentina, and his wife, Luis Salas Correa, Member of the Senate of the Republic of Argentina, Gilberto Molina, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Argentina, and his wife, Bernardo Villalba, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Argentina, and Arsenio Dotro, secretary of the delegation.

Comrade Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his wife, Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman, and Ho Jong Suk, vice-Chairman, of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, were also present there.

On the occasion the head of the delegation conveyed to the leader the greetings of Her Excellency Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, President of the Republic of Argentina, and the friendly feelings cherished by the Argentine people toward the Korean people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and warmly welcomed the members of the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Argentina in the name of our Government and the entire Korean people and had a conversation with the guests in an amicable and friendly atmosphere.

• The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, granted an audience October 18 to the delegation of the parliamentary group of the Republic of Zaire on a visit to our country.

Present there were head of the delegation Tshisekedi Wa Mulumba, Second vice-Chairman of the National Legislative Council of the Republic of Zaire, and his wife and members of the delegation—Bweta Sombe Wisealina, Fourth Secretary of the National Legislative Council of the Republic of Zaire and Secretary of the Zaire Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union; Kabangi Kaubu and Mbenza Thubi, Members of the Inter-Parliamentary Council; Kibassa Maliba, Member of the Zaire Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and reporter of the group; Okuka, people's commissioner; Kabonzo Shambuyi Kaniana Wa Kalambayi, Director of the Record Office of the National Legislative Council; and Mbayo Tatamapasa, Counsellor of the National Legislative Council.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

• The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on October 19 Mokolo Wa Mpombo, special advisor to the Presidential Office of the Republic of Zaire, who came to our country as a special envoy of President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, and his wife and his party.

On the occasion, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that he was pleased with and warmly welcomed the visit of the special advisor to the Presidential Office of the Republic of Zaire to our country together with his wife upon authorization by His Excellency President Mobutu, and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Letter to President KIM IL SUNG

Adopted at Grand Scientific Forum Held in Togo

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A grand scientific forum on "Tasks of the Third World Peoples for Solution of Rural Question" was held from October 2 to 4 in Lome, the capital of Togo, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an immortal classical work of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, according to a report from Lome.

A letter to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted at the forum with thunderous applause of the attendants.

The letter reads:

We held in Lome from October 2 to 4 a grand scientific forum on "Tasks of the Third World Peoples for Solution of Rural Question" on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," a classical work of respected His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

The public figures, social scientists and leading functionaries of agricultural field of various countries of the third world attending the forum were deeply impressed by the scientific report and speeches on the original idea of President Kim Il Sung on the solution of the rural question and deeply grasped the ways and means of solving the rural question in the third world countries.

The third world peoples who are vigorously advancing for building a new society under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence are faced with the urgent task to rapidly develop the rural economy while building their own national industry.

The success or failure in solving the rural question in the third world countries is a weighty problem decisive of the victory or defeat in the revolution.

You, Mr. President, gave comprehensive scientific answers to the rural question, an urgent solution of which is awaited by our time, by founding the original idea and theory on the peasant and agricultural questions on the basis of the immortal *Juche* idea.

The idea of respected President Kim Il Sung on the solution of the rural question is a great idea which indicates the unique road of agrarian reform and agricultural co-operation in the majority of the countries of the world which were colonial agricultural countries in the past and gives the first perfect answer in history to the new socialist rural question arising after the completion of agricultural co-operation.

Respected Your Excellency President performed great immortal exploits in turning the Korean countryside, once very backward, into a most developed socialist countryside by carrying to shining realization the idea of the solution of the rural question, in which the *Juche* idea is embodied, at every stage of the revolution and construction.

The original idea of respected Your Excellency President on the solution of the rural question and the fast development of the Korean countryside immensely inspires the struggle of the world revolutionary people and deals a heavy blow to the imperialists and all hues of reactionaries.

A large number of political, public and economic figures, scholars and specialists in agriculture of the third world countries study the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of respected Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung and are making deep study of the theory on the solution of the rural question.

At this scientific forum we have acquired a deeper grasp on the originality and greatness of the idea and theory of respected Your Excellency President on the solution of the rural question and gained better knowledge of the development of the Korean countryside.

We have found a correct road of the solution of the rural question in the great idea of respected and beloved Your Excellency President and see in Korea the ideal countryside of the future we intend to build.

The attendants of the forum stressed in unison that the idea of respected Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung on the solution of the rural question is the guiding principle of rural construction in the world today.

We reverentially extend deepest respect and express thanks with reverence and adoration to respected Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician, genius of revolution and the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, who has indicated a bright road of the solution of the rural question to mankind and opened a shining prospect to the peoples of the third world countries who desire to build a developed countryside.

We firmly resolved to energetically endeavour to build a developed and prosperous new countryside in our respective countries at the earliest possible date by adopting as our unswerving guiding principle the idea and theory of respected Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung on the solution of the rural question the correctness of which has been fully proved through practice and taking the Korean countryside for model.

We extend solidarity for the national struggle of the Arab people and the Latin American, African and Asian peoples to which Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung always express firm and unconditional support and eagerly wish them an early liberation from the imperialist rule which is tied up with world Zionism, racism and neo-colonialism.

We take this opportunity to extend full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people who are struggling vigorously to force the foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, upholding the three principles and five-point program of national reunification set forth by respected and beloved Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

We wish that the reunification of Korea will be realized at an early date and the south Korean peasants will also lead a happy life in a developed socialist countryside under the wise leadership of the respected President like the peasants of the northern half of the Republic.

Respected Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung,

We reverentially wish President Kim Il Sung, the respected great leader of the Korean people, whom all the third world peoples respect, many many years of long life for the reunification of Korea and the happiness of the Korean people and the brilliant victory of the cause of the liberation of mankind.

"Scientific Forum on 'Tasks of Third World People for Solution Of Rural Question' Marking 10th Anniv. of Theses on Rural Question by President KIM IL SUNG" Held in Togo

110 Representatives, 700 Observers from over 30 Countries Attend

A historic scientific forum on the "Tasks of the Third World People for the Solution of the Rural Question" marking the 10th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an immortal classic work of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, opened on October 2 in Lome, the capital of Togo situated in the western part of Africa.

Put with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall of the building of the rally of the Togolese people where the forum opened were a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the founder of the great *Juche* idea, and a portrait of President Gnassingbe Eyadema, the outstanding leader of the Togolese people.

Seen on the background were big letters "Scientific Forum on the 'Tasks of the Third World People for the Solution of the Rural Question' Marking the 10th Anniversary of the Publication of the Theses on the Rural Question by President Kim Il Sung." Hanging across the walls were slogans "Long Live the Great Theses of President Kim Il Sung on the Rural Question!" and "Long Live the Friendship and Solidarity among the Third World People!"

Fluttering on the flag poles outside the meeting place were the flag of our country, flag of the Republic of Togo and flags of over 30 countries and fighting organizations attending the forum.

Set up with due respect on the main crossroads of Lome were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of President of the Republic of Togo Gnassingbe Eyadema. Also seen there were streamers bearing the words "Long Live President Kim Il Sung, the Great Leader of the Korean People!" and "Long Live President Gnassingbe Eyadema, the Great Leader of the Togolese People!"

Also set up here and there along the streets were streamers bearing the words "Long Live the Immortal *Juche* Idea of President Kim Il Sung!" "Long Live Solidarity among the Third World People!" and "Warm Welcome to Delegates of Various Countries to the Scientific Forum on the 'Tasks of the Third World People for the Solution of the Rural Question'!"

The forum opened with the playing of "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and the song of President Eyadema.

The forum was attended by Ayite Mivedor, Minister of Public Works, Mines, Transports, Posts and Telecommunications, on behalf of President of the Republic of Togo Gnassingbe Eyadema; Agbeno Wasicofi, Minister of Youth, Sports, Culture and Scientific Research; members of the Preparatory Committee of the forum; Party and government delegations of the Sudan and Sierra Leone; government delegations of Togo, Zambia, Somalia, Democratic Yemen, Malagasy, Equatorial Guinea and Dahomey; agricultural delegations of Senegal, the Congo and Iraq; delegations of Mali, Tanzania, Zaire, Upper Volta, Uganda, Cameroon, Egypt, Syria, Gambia, Burundi, Lebanon, Palestine, Southwest Africa, Zimbabwe, Azania, India, Pakistan, Argentina, Uruguay, France and Finland; members of "Study Groups of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung," members of parliament, government dignitaries, representatives of fighting organisations and international organisations, doctors, professors and men of the press, over 110 in all.

Besides, over 700 observers attended the forum.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Togo were also invited to the opening function of the forum.

Chairman of the preparatory committee of the forum Kwaovi Benyi Johnson, Member of the Central Committee of the Rally of the Togolese People and Chief Editor of the "Togo Presse," made a welcome speech and Agbeno Wasicofi, Minister of Youth, Sports, Culture and Scientific Research, made an opening address.

Ayite Mivedor, Minister of Public Works, Mines, Transports, Posts and Telecommunications, read out a congratulatory letter of the President to the forum.

Messages of greetings to the forum from various countries were read out and Johnson, Chairman of the preparatory committee of the forum and Chief Editor of the "Togo Presse," made a report at the forum.

(See the report on page 2)

The head of the social science delegation of our country made a congratulatory speech at the forum. Then discussion began.

The floor was taken by head of the Malian delegation Mamadu Sako, General Secretary of the Malian Committee for Asian-African Solidarity; delegate of Uruguay Oscar Cabrera, General Secretary of the Uruguay-Korea Association; delegate of Syria Saad Seb, Curator of the Damascus Agricultural Museum.

The speakers unanimously stressed that the great guiding idea of our time is the immortal *Juche* idea and the theses of the leader on the rural question, the great rural programme in which the *Juche* idea is perfectly embodied, should be taken as a guiding compass in the solution of the rural question, too.

They shouted "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" at the top of their voices, expressing boundless respect and adoration for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who so brightly illumines the road to be followed by the third world people.

Hundreds of members of the Lome Political and Revolutionary Agitation Team and members of the Youth Organisation of the Rally of the Togolese People loudly shouted slogans in chorus "Long live President Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live President Gnassingbe Eyadema!" interrupting the report, congratulatory speeches and speeches. This further heightened an atmosphere of the forum.

The scientific seminar closed on Oct. 4 after successfully concluding its work amid great expectation and interest of the world people, according to a report from Lome.

The three-day scientific seminar heard passionate speeches made by Kamil Mahgoub, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Sudan Socialist Union who was heading the Sudanese Party and government delegation; S.R. Fillie-Faboe, Executive Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Congress Party of Sierra Leone, who was heading the Party and government delegation of Sierra Leone; Ahianyo Akakoubo, President of the National Scientific Research Institute of Togo; Mansoor Goma Awad, Director of the Central Agricultural Functionaries Training Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture of Democratic Yemen, who was heading the government delegation of Democratic Yemen; Husain Al Jasim, Member of the Executive Committee of the General Union of Peasants Societies of Iraq, who was heading the Iraqi agricultural delegation; Lucas Pohamba, Member of the Central Committee of the Southwest Africa People's Organization, who was heading the delegation of the SWAPO; Indian delegate H.D. Malaviya, Member of the Upper House of the Indian parliament; Lebanese delegate Fouad Al Thini, Member of the Lebanese parliament; university professor Marcos Armando Hardy, Argentine delegate; Tarik Ahmad Al Saadi, Member of the Political Committee of the Palestinian Revolution, who was heading the Palestinian delegation; Margues Hebeisha, deputy Secretary General of the Organization of Afro-Asian Economic Cooperation, who was delegate of the organization; and representatives of "Study Groups of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" from various third world countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, heads of the Party and government delegations, prominent scholars and professors, public figures and leading functionaries in the field of agriculture, 30 in all.

They unanimously pointed out that the theses on the socialist rural question authored by the leader are a great programme which has embodied the great *Juche* idea in the solution of the rural question and convincingly proved its correctness and great vitality.

They lauded the originality and greatness of the basic principles and ways for the solution of the socialist rural question expounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and stressed that they have found an embodiment and won a shining victory in the realities of the Korean countryside.

The speakers said that "the experiences and successes in Korea are the common wealth of the third world people" and the "experiences accumulated by Korea in the construction of a socialist countryside under the rays of the theses are a precious model for the third world people in the struggle for solving the rural question" and firmly pledged themselves to build a new prospering countryside drawing on the experiences of Korea under the banner of the great theses on the rural question authored by the leader.

They extended profound thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who founded the immortal *Juche* idea and brilliantly embodied it in Korea's realities and brightly illumines the path to be followed by the third world people and proposed to send a letter of congratulations and thanks to Kim, representing their unbounded respect and reverence for the respected and beloved leader.

At the end of each speech the attendants of the seminar shouted at the top of their voices "Long live the great leader President Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the immortal *Juche* idea!" representing their unanimous, ardent reverence.

The speeches evoked deep sympathy among the attendants. They looked breathing the same air with the speakers.

(Continued on page 2)

DPRK and Jamaica Set Up Diplomatic Ties

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Letters were exchanged and joint information was agreed upon in Geneva on opening diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Jamaica.

The agreed joint information says:

The Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Jamaica reached an agreement on establishing official diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, effective as from October 9, 1974, with a view to promoting mutual understanding and developing friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples.

The two sides expressed the firm belief that the agreement would contribute to the strengthening of peace and international cooperation and the development of political, economic and cultural relations beneficial to both sides on the basis of respecting the principles of international law in relations between states.

DPRK Admitted to UNESCO

PYONGYANG, Oct. 21 (KCNA)—The 18th General Meeting of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) opened in Paris on Oct. 17 with more than 130 member nations attending, according to a report.

The general meeting that day discussed the DPRK's admission to the UNESCO and unanimously decided to give the DPRK the formal membership of the UNESCO without voting.

When the President of the general meeting announced that the admission of the DPRK to the UNESCO was decided with a unanimous applause with no country opposing it or proposing to defer it or abstaining, the attendants broke into a prolonged, stormy applause.

Speeches were made by delegates of Algeria, China, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Mauritania, Togo, Romania, the Sudan and Somalia greeting the DPRK's admission.

Referring to the shining successes made by the DPRK in the political, economic, educational, scientific and cultural fields under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the speakers stressed that the DPRK's admission to the UNESCO is a great stride forward in realizing the universality of this organization.

Fully supporting the five-point program of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, they emphasized that the reunification of Korea should be achieved peacefully by the efforts of the Korean people without interference of outside forces.

Kim Sok Gi, head of the DPRK delegation, made a speech amid the warm welcome of the attendants.

Stressing that the admission of our country to the UNESCO is a powerful demonstration of the unshakable international authority and prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea daily developing and prospering under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, he said: Our country will in the future faithfully discharge all its duties as a member state of the organization in accordance with the aim and mission of the UNESCO.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities resorted to a sinister trick to use the general meeting for a foul political purpose to realize their criminal "two Koreas" plot. But their machination was totally smashed in face of the powerful opposition and denunciation by the attendants.

The admission of our country to the UNESCO, one of the United Nations specialized agencies, as its dignified member is another event of great significance in the development of external relations of our country. This is a clear demonstration of the high international authority and prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea daily developing and prospering under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and fully proves once again the correctness and the great vitality of the independent, principled and fair foreign policy of our Party and the Government of the DPRK.

The admission of our country to the UNESCO is not only a victory of our people but also a common victory of the world anti-imperialist forces and peace-loving people.

Visit to Korean Revolution Museum (29)

Wisely Organizing and Leading Work of Party and Working People's Organizations

Our curator conducted us into Hall No 62. Here on display are the materials that tell of the wise guidance given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in consolidating and developing the Party, the general staff of the revolution, and improving and strengthening Party work.

This hall is nearly two times as large as other halls in size. Our gaze was first held by the statue in marble of the respectful leader, founder and guide of our Party, that stands in the centre of the hall, with the Party banner in the background.

Set in vivid relief on one wall in golden letters are his words concerning the principled problems arising in the Marxist-Leninist Party building—strengthening unity and cohesion of Party ranks based on the monolithic ideological system of the Party and the essence of Party work and so on. Seen in showcases below it are his immortal classic works on Party building and many other documents.

These exhibits made us realize more clearly the factor that made it possible to develop our Party into a powerful one. Thanks to the formulation of the unique theories and policies of the Party by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise guidance given to Party organizations so as to splendidly put them into effect, today our Party has become a Party pervaded throughout with the monolithic ideological system and it has been strengthened and developed into a seasoned general staff and into a great Marxist-Leninist Party which is capable of leading the revolution to the straight road of victory tiding over all difficulties.

Inscribed on the big wall of this hall in full relief are the leader's highly important words—the essence of Party work is work with people. Below it are the materials showing his on-the-spot guidance to Party organizations.

The leader held that the general task of the Party work was to establish the Party's monolithic ideological system, and on this basis, consolidate the unity and cohesion of Party ranks in ideology, will and action and made exposition of the essence of Party work in a masterly way—that is, to work with people—making it possible to convert Party work into work with people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The essence of Party work is work with people. In other words, Party work is precisely the organizational and political work with people needed to arm cadres, Party members and the masses with a single ideology and will so that we can rally them closely around the Party and organize and mobilize them to implement the Party's policies."

These words of the leader are the embodiment in Party work of the *Juche* idea implying that people are the masters of everything and they decide everything.

He personally took part in the general membership meetings of the Party cell of the synthetic shop, Hungnam Fertilizer Factory and the cell of Gomidae, Ohyon-*ri*, Yonan county and led them to closely combine the numerical growth of Party ranks with the enhancement of their quality. He visited the Kangson Steel Plant, June 4 Rolling Stock Plant and Ryonghung Cooperative Farm in Anju county where he emphasized that Party work should be made work with people.

In this way, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of our Party, participated in person in general membership meetings of Party cells—in ministries, institutions under the direct control of the central authority, factories and other enterprises and villages throughout the country—and acquainted himself with all aspects of their work and taught them in detail for its improvement. As a result, the leadership role of the Party and its militancy were raised to a marked extent.

Indeed, the trail of the on-the-spot guidance given by the fatherly leader to factories and villages throughout the country was the great course during which he directed deep attention to the enhancement of the ideological level of the masses of the people, masters of the revolution and construction, and aroused them to display their conscious enthusiasm and creativity.

Studying the exhibits on display there we could realize clearly that our cadres, Party members and working people were educated in the warm embrace of the leader, grew up to be fine revolutionaries and they came to lead a worthy life.

We looked round the materials showing the leader's energetic efforts exerted to strengthen the Party's leadership in the work of government administration, economic management, judicial and public prosecuting organs, and working people's organizations.

Then we inspected Halls Nos. 63, 64 and 65. Here we saw exhibits showing that the leader expounded the characteristics and duty of the working people's organizations under socialism, directed deep solicitude and gave on-the-spot guidance to these organizations including the General Federation of Trade Unions so as to improve and strengthen their work.

On display here are the "draft rules of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea," the "draft revised rules of the Korean Democratic Women's Union" and the manuscript sketching the main outline of the report to be presented to the Second Congress of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea. Especially our eyes were held by the leader's handwritings adding touches to these documents.

Through these exhibits we could know that when he was in the office building of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea he showed functionaries the direction they should follow in their work and methods of work.

Studying the materials which show his visits to factories, villages, construction sites and mothers' schools and his on-the-spot guidance given to the working people's organizations, we were deeply moved by his wise guidance that made our working people's organizations, transmission belt of the Party, develop into its powerful peripheral organizations.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, founder and guide of our Party, our Party has been consolidated and developed into an ever-victorious Party of steel which advances along the road of victory without the slightest vacillation in any storm and stress, undaunted by the enemy's desperate manoeuvres; the working people's organizations developed into the revolutionary and militant organizations where the monolithic ideological system of the Party was thoroughly established under his paternal solicitude.

We left the hall, deeply moved by the great leader's wise guidance.

(THE PYONGYANG TIMES)

"We Must Deeply Study Theses of President KIM IL SUNG and Firmly Arm Ourselves with His Idea and Theory on Rural Question"

Report of Member of CC of Rally of Togolese People and Chief Editor of "Togo Presse" at Scientific Seminar in Togo

PYONGYANG, Oct. 17 (KCNA) – K.B. Johnson, Member of the Central Committee of the Rally of the Togolese People and Chief Editor of "Togo Presse," who was the President of the preparatory committee of a scientific seminar on "The Tasks of the Third World People in the Solution of the Rural Question", marking the 10th anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, made a report at the seminar, according to a report from Lome.

Follows the summary of the report:

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I would like to introduce myself as someone who has had the invaluable privilege to visit five times the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. These five visits have enabled me to know the vitality of this country. A country devastated by war and exploitation has succeeded in becoming an industrial nation of the first grade thanks to President Kim Il Sung, the undeniable leader of the Korean people, thanks to the principle of *Juche*.

The theses on the rural question are a direct implementation of the principle of *Juche*. The idea of *Juche*, President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, teaches, means that the master of the revolution and of the construction is the popular masses and that the strength of impulse for the revolution and the construction is equally the popular masses. This idea means that one is master of one's own destiny and that one finds in oneself the necessary strength to fashion one's own destiny.

This led them very rapidly to their economic independence which is the material ground to political independence.

The Koreans have then found a correct solution to the rural question in the ideas on the solution of the rural question based on the *Juche* idea and their results are more than positive.

In fact, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea succeeded in relying totally on itself on the agricultural plan thanks to the powerful and glamouring personality of President Kim Il Sung and his theses on the rural question. The global triumph of his theses is a clear reality today. What are the ways and means used by the Koreans to arrive at these remarkable results at all points of view?

The answer is found in the genial ideas expressed by President Kim Il Sung in his theses on the rural question. Now that these theses are ten years old, I would like, on the occasion of our seminar, to conduct jointly with you, comrade delegates, a reflexion on this work of President Kim Il Sung, an everlasting work, a national work in its form but universal in its inner meaning.

In the third world countries where the majority of the population occupies itself with agriculture, the agricultural sector constitutes the principal branch of the national economy. That's why we should solve correctly the problem of the peasant and the agricultural problem for the construction of a new society.

At the present time, in the third world to which we belong, the rural question is raised differently according to the concrete conditions of each country but it is an urgent problem which should be solved at the earliest in all countries without exception.

In the countries leading a democratic, anti-imperialistic and anti-feudal struggle, the agrarian reform becomes an urgent task and in the countries which have already won this struggle, the problem of the creation of agricultural cooperative in finding the solution.

What we need now is a correct guiding theory for successfully solving the rural question raised under the new historical condition of our era.

Several ways for the liberation of the peasant world which constitutes the overwhelming majority of the world population have already been proposed by progressive thinkers of the human race.

But they have been unable to work out a correct theory in view of solving the rural question at the different stages of the revolution's development, just because they've not consecrated enough time to it.

President Kim Il Sung, promoter of the idea of *Juche*, has issued original ideas concerning the rural question which presents itself as an important problem at each stage of the revolution and of the construction. These ideas have been brilliantly materialised in the Korean reality.

The ideas on the solution of the rural question are a set of systematic, perfect and scientific theories which have given the general answer for the solution of the agrarian problem at the stage firstly of the democratic, anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution, secondly of the creation of agricultural cooperatives at the stage of the socialist revolution. They have equally found an answer to the rural problems after the establishment of the socialist regime.

The rural question at the stage of the democratic, anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution resides in the liquidation, through the implementation of the agrarian reform, of the relationship of the feudal land property.

The ideas of respected President Kim Il Sung on the rural question are correct to abolish the colonial regime of feudal land renting, free peasants from exploitation and subjugation by the landlords and liberate the agricultural productive forces from the fetters of the feudal relations of production.

By presenting the agrarian programme in an original way on the establishment of the laborious peasants' land property regime and the scientific methods for its realisation, he has made the way to solve, in a just manner, the rural question at the stage of the democratic, anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution.

The theory of respected President Kim Il Sung on the agricultural cooperatives is a genial idea which has enlightened, in an original manner, the path to liberate finally the peasants from exploitation and oppression under all forms and emancipate totally the productive forces from the obstacles of the old relationships of production based on the private property by changing the individual peasant economy into collective economy in most countries of the world which have not normally gone through the stage of the capitalist development.

Through the presentation of a totally new theory on the transformation of the individual economy into collective economy, he has given the scientific answer to the rural question raised at each stage after the solution of the agrarian question.

President Kim Il Sung has published, ten years ago, in the month of February 1964, the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an authoritative and imperishable work, a work which has, for the first time, opened the way to solve finally the peasant and the agricultural questions.

He has deeply analysed in his theses all the essential aspects of the rural question under socialism as well as the fundamental principles and the concrete means for its final solution.

He said:

"For the successful solution of the peasant and agricultural questions under socialism, it is imperative to adhere firmly to three basic principles in rural work.

First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas;

Second, the working-class leadership of the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture, and the support of the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

Third, the guidance and management of agriculture should be brought continuously to approach the advanced level of enterprise management of industry, the bonds between all-people property and co-operative property should be strengthened, and co-operative property should be steadily brought closer to property of the whole people."

These three fundamental principles enunciated by President Kim Il Sung are the revolutionary principles which originally clear the way for the final solution of socialist rural question after the establishment of a socialist regime.

It is by firmly maintaining these revolutionary tasks that we can finally resolve the rural question and give a happy and modern life to the peasants.

After discovering that the cause of the differences between the town and the rural area under socialism resides in the backwardness of the rural area in the technical, cultural and ideological fields, President Kim Il Sung has taught that in order to finally resolve the rural question, it was necessary, before anything else, to struggle to accomplish the central tasks which are the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions.

That is why, it is by accomplishing as central tasks the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the rural area that we can eliminate the differences between the towns and the rural areas, and the differences between industry and agriculture in the relationship of property with regard to differences in the technical, cultural and ideological fields and even those of class between the working class and the peasantry.

President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, has amply proved that with the force of the rural area alone, we could not carry out the historic struggle for removing the backwardness of the rural area by accomplishing the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions and has taught, in the rural doctrines, that it was necessary to strengthen by all means the guidance of the peasantry by the working class, the aid of industry to agriculture and the support of the towns to the rural areas in order to finally solve the rural question.

The guidance of the peasantry by the working class, the aid of industry to agriculture and the support of the towns to the rural area constitute one of the indispensable conditions necessary for strengthening the alliance of the workers and the peasants in order to increase the revolutionary zeal of the peasants, consolidate and develop continually the system of socialist rural economy to augment by all means agricultural production and remove the difference between the town and the rural area and the difference between the working class and the peasantry.

What constitutes the main point of the doctrine of President Kim Il Sung on the support to the rural area is the idea that the Party and the state of the working class are responsible for the economy and the life of cooperative peasants.

But that is not all that will finally resolve the rural problem. It is necessary to teach the doctrines of the leader Kim Il Sung, continue to push the guidance and the management of the rural economy near the advanced level of the management of industrial enterprises and transform cooperative property into the property of all the people.

The socialist, rural doctrines advanced by President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, have been brilliantly achieved and manifested in Korea. Their great vitality has been confirmed without reserve in real life.

During the last ten years, after the publication of the doctrines by President Kim Il Sung, the face of the countryside of Korea has changed radically. It has become the most advanced socialist countryside in the world.

Korean countryside has today become a veritable rural paradise. After the success of the technical revolution in the rural areas, all the fields of agricultural production are developing at a very high rate on the basis of modern technique.

Korean countryside, which has already accomplished the tasks of irrigation and electrification, is today accelerating in general the tasks of overall mechanisation.

Chemicalization of agriculture has likewise been accelerated in an all-round way.

All this shows us that the agriculture of Korea which, in the past, had made use of primitive tools has today entered the stage of industrialisation and modernisation, the stage at which farming is done with machines and chemicals without manual work.

Today, the great leader President Kim Il Sung's ideas and theory on the solution of the rural problem constitute a veritable guide. They have given the perfect and general answer to the rural questions posed in our time.

President Kim Il Sung's original and bright ideas on the solution of the rural question constitute a big programme for freeing the peasants completely from various obstacles and building a developed rural area that all men ardently desire. They are a real encyclopedia for the solution of the rural problem.

The great ideas and theory of President Kim Il Sung on the solution of the rural question are precious wealth not only for Korea but for all the peoples of the third world, for progressive humanity. We are in advance convinced that by taking up these ideas and theories as arms we could in the near future surely transform our countryside which today finds itself in a backward situation into a developed countryside.

The great ideas on the solution of the rural question advanced by President Kim Il Sung, show the clear and near way to reach this future.

By relying solidly on the scientific guiding theory of President Kim Il Sung and by drawing from the real examples of Korea, the peoples of the third world could resolve without any problem the rural question which might be posed at any stage.

The reality of the Korean rural area which is developing under the rays of the doctrines of President Kim Il Sung at a consistently high rate, shows the superiority of the socialist regime and deals a death blow at the imperialists and encourages the peoples of the third world.

(Continued from page 1)

On Oct. 4, the last day of the seminar, its attendants unanimously adopted a letjer to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

(See page 1)

When the Lebanese delegate began reading the draft letter to the leader, the attendants expressed full approval of its each sentence with prolonged, enthusiastic applause.

As the letter was read out, the band solemnly played "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and the entire attendants rose from their seats all at once and expressed profound thanks and high respect to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution, who authored "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the grand programme for the construction of socialist countryside and brilliantly embodied it in Korea and opened a bright prospect for all countries aspiring after the correct solution of the rural question.

The seminar also adopted a letter to Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

After adopting documents, K.B. Johnson, president of the preparatory committee of the seminar, made a speech.

He stressed that President Kim Il Sung's theses on the rural question must be implemented in each country.

Agbenowosi Kofi, Minister of Youth, Sports, Culture and Scientific Research of the Republic of Togo, made a closing address.

He said that the seminar served as an occasion in proving once again the interest the politicians and specialists of the third world have in the solution of the fundamental problem to win by all means the struggle against social calamities and give hope for a more humane life, that is, a happier life to the peasants.

Before our parting from each other, let us sincerely recall that if we regarded the theses of President Kim Il Sung which has today miraculously transformed the countryside of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into rich fields and orchards, as a simple philosophy or a simple conception, it would have made no contribution to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The value and vitality of the theses of President Kim Il Sung reside also in the fact that the Korean people have effectively and tirelessly implemented it.

I would like to say that the recommendations approved at this seminar will be no more than an illusion if they are not included with sufficient and definite priority in the economic development plans of our countries and carried through correctly by overcoming all possible obstacles. Theory can have a value only when it is applied.

I can assure you that Togo will never waver in her determination to march forward, he stressed.

Concluding his closing address, he shouted:

Long live respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung!

Long live respected and beloved President Eyadema!

Long live solidarity among the third world people!

Long live the new era of development for the rural population!

(KCNA)

Korean Journalists and Publishers Association In Japan Marks Its 20th Ann.

A rally of the Korean reporters and publishers here was held on Oct. 22 at the Korean Publications Hall in Tokyo to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Association of the Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan.

Attending the rally were Chairman Han Duk Su and vice-Chairman Pak Jae Ro of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), together with the leading functionaries of the press media affiliated with Chongryun, the Korean publishers and reporters.

The rally unanimously adopted a letter to President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, carrying a burning loyalty of the entire attendants to him.

Chairman Han Duk Su made a congratulatory speech at the rally.

In his speech he referred to the shining results achieved by the association in the past 20 years under the wise guidance and warm care of President Kim Il Sung, and put forth the tasks of the Korean publishers and reporters in response to the obtained situation. He stressed that the publishers and reporters of this association would achieve great successes in their work including the work for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country with pride as the defenders, propagators and performers of great Kim Il Sung-ism.

The president of the association made a report at the meeting.

Addressed to the rally were congratulatory messages from various organizations in the homeland including the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union.

A silk banner from the CC of the Korean Journalists' Union to the association was conveyed by Chairman Han Duk Su.

The congratulatory messages from various organizations and personages, including the CC of the Japan Communist Party and the Japan Journalists Association were read out.

The congratulatory messages were also sent from various social organs and individuals of various countries: The Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization; General Secretary Thakin Lwin of All Burma Peace Committee; the Union Bulgarian Journalists; the Union of the Journalists of the German Democratic Republic; the Vietnamese Journalists' Association; the General Union of the Journalist of Finland; Hersi Adan, Somali Foreign Department of Political Office; General Secretary Oscar Cabrera of the Uruguay-Korea Cultural Institute; Omprakash Mantri, Secretary of the All India Indo-Korea Friendship Association; Director Fernando Nabra and Redactor Daniel Barrios of "Nuestra Palabra" (Argentine); Maung Nay Win, a writer-journalist (Burma); Bernardo Kordon (Argentine) and so on.

Following are some instances of their messages:

The message of the OSPAAAL Executive Secretariat to Chairman Han Duk Su of the Chongryun CSC:

In the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Association of the Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan, the OSPAAAL congratulates you. We reiterateour firm solidarity with the Korean residents in Japan. We denounce Pak Jung Hi for his stratagem as a consequence of attempt. We wish you new successes in your work and in the Association of the Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan.

The message of the Vietnamese Journalists' Association to Chairman Han Duk Su of the Chongryun CSC:

On the occasion of the 20th foundation anniversary of the Association of the Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan, we send you our warm congratulations.

We reiterate our solidarity with you in your struggle to denounce criminal schemes of the Pak Jung Hi clique and full support to the struggle of the overseas Koreans in Japan to safeguard of the national and democratic rights. We support the fraternal Korean people's struggle to reunify the fatherland through the peaceful and democratic means.

The message of **Thakin Lwin, General Secretary of All Burma Peace Committee** to Chairman Han Duk Su of the Chongryun CSC, in part:

On the occassion of the 20th anniversary of the Association of the Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan, the official organ affiliated with Chongryun, I seize this opportunity to sent you and members of your association, my most sincere message of greeting and best wishes of fraternity.

Recently I have had a chance to read your statement of the 3rd September issued at the press conference in Tokyo in connection with Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's criminal acts in demanding Japanese authorities to suppress Chongryun and it's activities. I fully agree with the facts and reasons of the statement and so I earnestly join you in denouncing them sharply.

I like to express full support and solidarity with you in your just struggle.

Further I am well aware that so long as you are dignified overseas citizens in Japan and active fighters for your national unification in Korea under the brilliant leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the most respected and beloved leader of the entire Korean people, the people all over the world and the Japanese people, themselve are always on your side and lastly your just struggle would surely be crowned with all siled victories.

The message of **Omprakash Mantri of Secretary of All India Indo-Korea Friendship Association:**

I send my warm greetings and best wishes on the 20th anniversary of the Association of the Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan. Our association supports your struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism. We condemn the suppression and repression of Korean pressmen and Chongryun in Japan by Japanese militarists in collaboration with U.S. imperialism and the south Korean puppet regime by using the "shooting incident." On this occasion our association extends support to Marshal Kim Il Sung's proposals for reunification of Korea and demands withdrawal of American troops from south Korea.

We Will Study More Deeply Great Ideas of President KIM IL SUNG, Make Efforts to Embody Them in Conformity with Realities and Conditions of Our Country

Foreign Delegates' Speeches at Scientific Seminar on "Tasks of 3rd World People in Solution of Rural Question" in Togo

PYONGYANG, Oct. 18 (KCNA)—Delegates of various countries made speeches at the scientific seminar on the "Tasks of the Third World People in the Solution of the Rural Question" held in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question authored by the respected and beloved leader. Follows the gist of their speeches made at the seminar.

"Revolutionary Ideas of Marshal KIM IL SUNG with Immortal Juche Idea as Quintessence Are Comprehensively Systematized and Perfected, Encyclopedic, Outstanding Ideas Giving Perfect Answers To All Questions Arising in Revolution and Construction"

In his speech **the Malian delegate Mamadu Sacko,** General Secretary of the Malian Committee for Peace Movement, expressed respect to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and founder of the *Juche* idea. He said:

He has converted Korea, once a backward agrarian state, into a developed, modern and rich state on the basis of the *Juche* idea.

Juche constitutes the quintessence of the ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great founder, and the theses on the rural question is an embodiment of the *Juche* idea in the rural field.

The theses on the rural question became a document, a great programme for the development and consolidation of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside from 10 years ago.

The most correct guiding idea in the era of *Juche* is the immortal *Juche* idea and the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung with the *Juche* idea as the quintessence are comprehensively systematized and perfected encyclopedic, outstanding ideas giving perfect answers to all questions arising in the revolutionary transformation of nature and society and in the revolution and construction.

The revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung are a beacon of revolution and ever-victorious banner brightly illumining the road ahead of the revolutionary peoples and progressive mankind of the whole world.

When we fight with the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung as the guiding compass we can successfully solve all the questions in the revolution and construction including the rural question and certainly win victory.

Korea, the homeland of the *Juche* idea, is the standard-bearer of us third world people.

Today Korea advances ahead of others in all fields and the experiences and successes of Korea are a common wealth of the third world.

Head of the Malagasy government delegation Ratsi Balaka, Director of the Agricultural Development Department of the Home Ministry of Malagasy, said:

In this seminar we celebrate the 10th anniversary of the publication on His Excellency President Kim Il Sung's theses on the socialist rural question, which enables the Korean people to finally solve the rural question in their country.

The theses is an embodiment of the *Juche* idea in the countryside.

President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Our experience showed that endeavouring to solve our problems in this way to suit our actual conditions was much better than mechanically copying foreign ways."

We have grasped the truth of these words.

We third world people should not import or mechanically copy the model of any developed country but create our own model in the history of our own country, which conforms to our reality and enables us to achieve liberation independently, while uniting with all the progressive nations in accordance with the teaching of President Kim Il Sung.

The theses of President Kim Il Sung has, indeed, universality and will always be a precious guiding compass.

Karihita Pohiya, representative of the "Group for Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung" of Tampere of Finland and head of the group, said in his speech:

The successful solution of the rural question in the countries of the third world assumes first of all a correct theory about the means and possibilities of the social and economic development of the countryside.

The original thought of the solution of the rural question propounded by President Kim Il Sung is the thought of giving the perfect answer to the problems raised on a road from democratic revolution to complete victory of socialism.

The peoples of the third world countries can solve directly the rural question without any interference by relying on the scientific guiding theory of President Kim Il Sung in solving the rural question of any stage and by learning from the practical example of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Our Party's idea of Juche represents the most correct Marxist-Leninist idea of leadership for the successful accomplishment of our revolution and construction and is the invariable guiding principle of the Government of the Republic in all its policies and activities.

Only by firmly establishing Juche can each country repudiate flunkeyism to great power and dogmatism and creatively apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of other countries in line with its historical conditions and national characteristics; always solve its own problems by itself on its own responsibility, eliminating reliance on others while displaying the spirit of self-reliance; and, accordingly, carry on its revolutionary cause and construction work successfully."

The immortal *Juche* idea constitutes the main content of Kim Il Sung-ism, the idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung presenting our era, *Juche* time and basic idea covering the whole of his ideas.

The *Juche* idea indicates the basic position and attitude which revolutionaries and peoples of our times must have, and provides them with a key for solving correctly all problems of revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung propounded the perfect theory of revolution monolithically systematized on the basis of the *Juche* idea.

It is the *Juche* idea that shows a way of life which enables the mass of people to enjoy independent and creative life as the masters of nature and society.

As a great idea of human liberation, this idea illustrates brightly a road to which the world people march ahead along and gives courage to struggle and conviction of victory to them.

Therefore, the word of *Juche*, as a common concept, is echoed in all parts of the world from decisive battle fields of fighting against imperialism to creative battle field of building a new life and society.

That is why the peoples in Africa, Asia, Latin America and even in Europe, from which I came, highly appreciate and learn the *Juche* idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The countries of the third world, which have won their independence through the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle, have come to know that political independence only is not enough.

Today, the world revolutionary peoples highly appreciate the immortal work "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" as a great rural programme, which gave the scientific answer to the basic question of socialist construction.

This work and the content of it is an essential part of the *Juche* idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution.

Ahianyo Akakoubo, President of the National Scientific Reserch Institute of Togo, said:

In Korea the teachings and theses on the rural question of President Kim Il Sung have been carried through in direct combination with the principle of the *Juche* idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny.

This principle has made the Korean friends achieve self-sustenance in economy, the material basis of political independence.

President Kim Il Sung advanced a scientific theory of universal character which must be translated into practice, indicating the correct road to the solution of the rural question.

The miraculous successes made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the basis of the theses authored by President Kim Il Sung, the sagacious leader, testify to the fact that the theses on the rural question points to the correct way of solving the rural question which fully conforms to the reality of our third world.

Mohamed Ahmed Duksi, Member of the government delegation of Somalia, said:

The *Juche* idea formulated by the great thinker Comrade Kim Il Sung paved the way of bringing closer the two categories i.e., urban and rural, while enhancing the methodology through which rapid transformation can be attained. The *Juche* idea, moreover, proved to be more adapted as well as practical for these developing nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America, which already experience the problem of rural modification in order to reach the goal of the masses which is self-sufficiency and self-reliance in all fields.

Our gathering here today marks a historical event in which we are unitedly and mutually endeavouring to exchange views and ideas in the field of rural development and how we can best achieve and advance toward the rural problems.

The rural question is an integral part of the problem concerning all developing nations.

This old aged problem had been rationally and fundamentally studied by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who formulated the scientific theory which is the main task of the third world for the solution of the rural question.

The Korean people under the leadership and guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung successfully demonstrated how the question of the rural development can be solved and in doing so set the springboard where rapid development can be achieved.

Following the limelight of the Korean people the third world can do great deal in solving the question of rural development with due considerations to the various and diverse social, cultural, economic and political backgrounds of these specific countries.

In his speech Khristophi Nyombi, delegate of Uganda, said:

In the theses on the rural question President Kim Il Sung clearly pointed to the road to the final solution of the rural question for the first time in history. The theses opened a bright prospect for the socialist rural construction and served as a great programme for bringing about a rapid improvement of the material and cultural living of the peasants.

The theses, a revolutionary document, is based on the *Juche* idea, the basic principle of revolution and construction in Korea.

The *Juche* idea, the only guiding idea of our era, the era of *Juche*, was founded by the leader of Korea President Kim Il Sung, the great person.

The *Juche* idea of President Kim Il Sung originated from the struggle for the revolution and construction in Korea but is the general truth of world-wide significance.

The immortal *Juche* idea exerts an increasingly great influence on the political, economic and social questions of the world and the onward movement of mankind today.

The banner of this revolutionary idea is arousing all the oppressed peoples to the revolution and stirring up a furious tempest of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation movement.

The greatness of the theory of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung finds its expression first of all in that it gives a scientific definition of the socialist rural question and points to with such clarity the strategic target for the final solution of the rural question.

Oscar Cabrera, representative of Uruguay, pointed out that the third world countries stand on the same front of struggle against the imperialists and that the day is not far off when the people will defeat imperialism and win victory. He continued:

Korea is the first country to bring to their knees and defeat the most powerful imperialists in the world through the three-year long heroic struggle against the criminal aggression on her sovereignty and independence.

I think it is most just to hold discussions about the fine experiences accumulated by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the field of agriculture.

I can say with confidence that the experience gained in registering world-startling successes by effecting deep-going changes in a short period is the unique experience in the world.

This is the experience which can be gained only by the sagacity, talent and wisdom of the great leader of the revolution President Kim Il Sung who loves his people very much and is devoting his whole life as a revolutionary fighter to the struggle to bring the people sovereignty, dignity and independence which the Korean people are now highly proud of.

"Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung is an excellent textbook for the third world countries.

In this work we should learn the idea that there can be no real revolution without solving the rural question above anything else.

Giving answers to the questions raised by Japanese correspondents President Kim Il Sung said about the *Juche* idea:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

This is the truth and fundamental factor that has enabled the Korean revolution to lead the backward dependent country to achieve miraculous successes and gains as we see today.

This principle is precious for all the countries fighting for liberation and independence, progress and the people's well-being.

The experience of Korea teaches us that once we make up our mind to do everything by our own strength we can do it.

This seminar we are attending will indicate the road to be followed by us in the future and give strength and confidence to our struggle for final liberation.

This seminar is a powerful front against the common enemy and greatly inspires all peoples fighting the imperialists in this or that way.

"Great Idea and Theory of President KIM IL SUNG on Solution of Rural Question Are Valuable Wealth of Entire People of Third World"

In his speech **head of the Upper Volta government delegation Sie Sory,** Department Director of the Ministry of Agricultural Development, pointed out that the courageous Korean people are splendidly solving with tireless efforts and persistency the rural question, a question very difficult to solve yet important in the development of the third world countries.

He said:

The question of the agricultural development, this is one of the indisputably urgent demands of our era.

His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader and great friend of the third world people, has taught in this respect:

"The rural question acquires an especially important meaning in many countries formerly or still under the imperialist and colonialist yoke. In these countries the successful solution of the peasant and agricultural questions is the key to the victory of the revolution and to social progress."

How correct these words are!

We third world people, we African people in particular, are all peasants or sons or grandsons of peasants.

It is our primary task to open a bright and broad highway for these peasants of ours who had groaned under the colonial rule.

Our peasants are now filled with the zeal to develop agriculture, but are short of means, experiences and technical personnel.

Should we introduce from the capitalist countries experiences and ways we need in developing agriculture? This is an unimaginable, impossible thing.

Among the third world countries Korea is a country which had been ruled by the colonialists and very backward in agriculture like us but today has achieved most brilliant successes in solving the agricultural question so urgent for all of us.

Korea had been in the same position with us. But the great *Juche* idea and theses on the rural question authored by President Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and the great person who has translated into practice the ideas founded by himself, have made this country overtake only in 10 years the level of the advanced countries which needed several centuries to have a developed agriculture.

This is why we think the experiences of Korea are of world-wide significance.

I would like to briefly remind you how the Korean people manufactured their first tractor.

The Korean people made their first tractor in accordance with the teachings of President Kim Il Sung.

The Korean workers succeeded in manufacturing it by hammer.

But, regretably, the first tractor manufactured with so much efforts moved backward, not forward.

The Koreans were not disappointed but advanced tenaciously with redoubled efforts.

As you know, right after liberation there were only a few engine drivers in Korea.

I recall this to your mind to tell you we have the capacity to hew out our destiny by ourselves no matter how serious the aftermath of the colonial rule may be.

The ideas of President Kim Il Sung, his theses on the rural question and the example of Korea imbue us with the firm conviction that the people who have become the masters of their country can build a prosperous country with developed rural economy, no matter how backward agriculture they may inherit.

We solemnly declare here that the idea and theory of President Kim Il Sung on the rural question are the truly universal guiding theory and his idea and theory give a perfect and overall answer to the rural question raised by our time.

The original and brilliant idea of President Kim Il Sung on the solution of the rural question is a great programme to build a developed socialist countryside which the whole of mankind aspires after so ardently.

The great idea and theory of President Kim Il Sung on the solution of the rural question are a valuable wealth not only of the Korean people but also of all the people of the developing third world.

We cannot say that we have fully understood and grasped President Kim Il Sung's idea and theory so profound, so original, so comprehensive and so universal.

In the future, we will study more deeply the great ideas of President Kim Il Sung and make efforts to embody them in conformity with the realities and conditions of our country.

We hope at this scientific seminar to understand many points helpful to the solution of the rural question in our country.

We take this opportunity to extend our unconditional support to the Korean people struggling to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their country along the road indicated by President Kim Il Sung.

Head of the Palestinian delegation Tarik Ahmad Al Saadi, Member of the Political Committee of the Palestinian Revolution, said in his speech:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is continuously carrying forward the revolution to finally solve the peasant and agricultural questions on the basis of the great *Juche* idea.

In the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution the peasant and agricultural questions resided in abolishing the old land-ownership in the countryside, confiscating the land owned by the landlords and distributing it to the landless peasants to emancipate the peasants from the landlords' exploitation and subjugation and free the productive forces of agriculture from the fetters of the feudal relations of production.

In the socialist stage of the revolution the peasant and agricultural questions consist in emancipating the peasantry once and for all from every form of exploitation, reorganizing the individual peasant economy into a socialist collective economy and realising the socialist cooperativization in the countryside.

The technical, cultural and ideological revolutions are the cardinal revolutionary tasks to be carried out in the countryside after the completion of the socialist cooperativization.

Under the wise leadership of the great Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has built a powerful socialist economy and become a powerful state capable of countering any attack of the enemy.

The speaker concluded his speech by shouting in Korean "Long Live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long Live the Korean Revolution!"

Moungala Ikounga Emmanuel, deputy General Secretary of the Trade Union of Agricultural and Forest Workers of the Congo, who was heading its delegation said:

The great leader of the Korean people Marshal Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Under socialism the peasant and agricultural questions consist in developing the productive forces of agriculture to a high level, in making the peasants well off, abolishing the backwardness of the countryside left over by the exploiter society, and gradually eliminating the distinctions between town and country, on the basis of the steady consolidation of the socialist system established in the countryside."

The great leader of the Korean revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung is the first in history to expound the main contents of the socialist rural question which are the elimination of the distinctions between town and country and the class difference between the working class and peasantry remaining after the cooperativization and clarify that the rural question will be solved finally only after these differences are eliminated.

"We Will Become Propagandists for Embodying Theses on Rural Question Authored by President KIM IL SUNG and Results of This Scientific Seminar"

Head of the government delegation of Democratic Yemen Mansoor Gona Awad, Director of the Central Agricultural Functionaries Training Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture of Democratic Yemen, stressed as follows:

We consider that the ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the experiences of the Korean people serve as a new form of assistance to the liberation movement of the third world. Therefore, we stress once again that we should study his ideas and teachings.

Indeed, the *Juche* idea is an excellent idea. Today there are only two roads before us. There is no third road. One is non-capitalist road and the other capitalist road. We should advance along the non-capitalist road, namely, the road of scientific socialism, to deliver our society out of the backward position and lead our masses to a hope-filled life.

Today, Democratic Yemen knows well the effectiveness of the ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We have already entered the stage of the national-democratic revolution, the second stage of revolution. This is a stage, we have declared, of carrying through the ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung in conformity with the specific conditions of our country.

Ghadigi David, Technical Counsellor for Economy of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Security of Dahomey, who was heading the government delegation of Dahomey said:

The Dahomey delegation deems it a great honour to contribute to drawing out a logical policy for the solution of the question of the rural development in the third world countries in accordance with the theses on the rural question authored by President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean revolution and the Korean people.

The theses on the rural question of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution, is a revolutionary classic of international significance.

The people of each country who are determined to overthrow imperialism and liquidate the exploitation of man by man should grasp the fundamental principles expounded by President Kim Il Sung and apply this idea in conformity with the objective conditions of each country.

We are convinced that this scientific seminar will lay a new basis in the solution of the rural question, proceeding from the historic experiences accumulated by the courageous Korean people under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and various forms of struggles of the third world peoples to develop countryside and their experiences.

In Dahomey we will become propagandists for embodying the theses on the rural question of President Kim Il Sung and the results of this seminar.

In his speech S.R. Fillie-Fahoe, Executive Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Congress Party of Sierra Leone and Head of the Party and government delegation of Sierra Leone, in the name of President Siaka Probyn Stevens and the Party and Government of Sierra Leone, sincerely hoped for the successful proceeding of the seminar.

We must earnestly learn from the Korean experiences, that is, the experiences gained by the militant Korean people under the wise and outstanding guidance of the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung who led the protracted wars against Japanese militarism and U.S. imperialism to victory.

We must study the *Juche* idea of President Kim Il Sung, the great sun of Korea, to solve the problems in our country.

All the exploited countries of the third world have common problems and their solution lies in taking the road of scientific socialism. We must not take the road of capitalism.

If each country is to draw on the experiences of Korea to solve the rural question, it should study the great *Juche* idea of President Kim Il Sung and his pre-eminent works.

The rural question was raised by classics of Marxism-Leninism in the preceding period. But they failed to expound theories giving a solution to the rural question now raised in the third world countries due to the limitations at that time.

It was exactly at this time that President Kim Il Sung appeared on the arena of history and solved this problem.

He showed the peoples of the third world countries the ways of developing the rural economy.

Self-reliance which forms one of the contents of the *Juche* idea is an important way of solving the question confronting our countries.

In conclusion, the speaker courteously proposed to send a letter of thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who put forward the great programme for building a socialist countryside by brilliantly embodying the *Juche* idea in the rural construction.

Head of the Senegalese agricultural delegation Mansour Sar said: We attach particular importance to this scientific seminar because it gives us an opportunity to learn from the experiences of the friendly Korean people who had been under the colonialists' occupation for a long period and gone through a war but, closely united around the outstanding leader President Kim Il Sung, have brought about an overall development in the economic, social and cultural fields through their industrious and honest labour and resourcefulness.

We, therefore, emphasize President Kim Il Sung's theses on the rural question and the Korean people's admirable efforts for implementing it and consider it an example of universal significance.

Syrian delegate Saud Saeb, Curator of the Damascus Agricultural Museum, said:

The Korean countryside where only backwardness and poverty once prevailed has turned into a most developed socialist countryside in accordance with the theory of President Kim Il Sung. This proves the loftiness and correctness of his idea on the solution of the rural question and its vitality.

We are convinced that this idea of the President is the programme indicating the correct way of solving the rural question.

This idea makes it possible to creatively solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction; it is a perfect revolutionary idea reflecting the developing era and the actual conditions of revolution.

Basing himself on the *Juche* idea, Comrade President Kim Il Sung clarified the agricultural question and peasant question, not wedded to the existing theories and experiences, and gave overall scientific answers to the question of land, the question of agricultural cooperativization and the rural question after the realization of cooperativization.

President Kim Il Sung's work "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" is a document in which the idea on the solution of the rural question ranging from the basic principles for the solution of the socialist rural question to its concrete ways is comprehensively consummated.

The technical revolution, cultural revolution and ideological revolution in the countryside are the important revolutionary tasks which must be fulfilled after the realization of the agricultural cooperativization.

The three revolutions must be pushed ahead to eliminate the difference between town and country and turn the villages into developed modern ones.

To continue the three revolutions is the road of finally solving the rural question.

This idea of the President represents an embodiment of the creative idea on the uninterrupted revolution under socialism. It is a revolutionary banner powerfully encouraging the struggle of the peasants to do away with the backwardness of the countryside, modernize and industrialize agriculture and raise the peasants' level of technology and culture and their level of ideological consciousness.

The three revolutions have changed the looks of the Korean countryside and are shedding brilliant rays like a beacon lighting a path.

Foreign friends who had visited Korea say that the Korean countryside which had once been backward like all other villages of Asia and Africa has turned into an earthly paradise.

All this proves the correctness of President Kim Il Sung's idea and its vitality.

The President's thought based on the *Juche* idea is the most important idea of our time which should be accepted by the third world countries.

P.M. Munyati, who was heading the government delegation of Zambia, said:

We still can learn from the great people of Korea who, under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, have successfully solved the rural problem. We are also willing to share our knowledge and experience with our brothers and sisters of the third world.

Indeed, Africa, with its great unexploited vast rural areas, can learn from the Korean experiences and benefit greatly. So can the whole third world.

It is only when the rural question has been satisfactorily solved would the progressive forces of the third world be able to stand on their own feet and stop being exploited and being beggars of the rich developed countries. And this can only be achieved through the regular exchange of ideas and experiences at gatherings like this August Assembly.

Kamil Mahgoub, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Sudan Socialist Union, who was heading the Sudanese Party and government delegation said:

During our visit to Korea we had an opportunity to see the enormous successes made by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Sudan Socialist Union is impressed by the achievements of the Korean people in solving the rural question and hopes that the new born independent states draw on these experiences to suit actual conditions of their countries.

Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the rural question are very important and the third world countries should study them to seek ways of overcoming difficulties.

The floor was also taken by **Liberato Ela Maugue, General Secretary of the Health Ministry, who was heading the government delegation of Equatorial Guinea; Argentine delegate Marcos Armando Hardy,** University Professor; **Azanian delegate Victor L. Mayekiso,** representative of the Pan-African Congress of Azania in Cairo; **T. George Silundika, Secretary in charge of Information and Press of the Zimbabwe African People's Union,** who was heading its delegation; **Indian delegate H.D. Malaviya,** Member of the Upper House of the Indian Parliament; **Lucas Pokamba, Member of the Central Committee of the South-west African People's Organization,** who was heading its delegation; **Hussein Al Jasim, Member of the Executive Committee of the General Union of Iraqi Peasants Societies,** who was heading its delegation; **Mbuzenkazowe Boniface,** acting Director of the Bureau of Economic and Social Development of the Party of National Unity and Progress, who was heading the **Burundi government delegation; Gambian delegate Abdou Njie; Egyptian delegate Abdel-Wahab Abou-El-Kheir,** Director of the General Bureau of Agricultural and Land Reform of Egypt; **Marguss Hebeisha, deputy Secretary General of the Organization of Afro-Asian Economic Cooperation,** who was delegate of the organization; **Cameroonian delegate Kago Lele Jacques,** General Secretary of the National Higher Agricultural School; and **Fouad Thini,** Member of the Parliament, who was heading the **Lebanese delegation.**

All Foreign Troops under "U.N. Flag" Must Withdraw from S. Korea

Delegates of Various Countries Support Korea's Reunification at 29th UNGA Session

Delegates of various countries to the 29th Session of the United Nations General Assembly are strongly demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations, according to reports from New York.

Speaking at the 29th U.N. General Assembly Session, **Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko** said that included in the agenda of the current session is the item on the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations, which has a direct bearing on the improvement of the Asian situation.

The presence of these foreign troops in south Korea for a long time is a source of constant military and political tension on the Korean Peninsula, he noted, and stressed: The presence of these troops has become all the more unjust under the present condition where new steps are being taken for achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea at the initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In his speech on September 27 at the plenary meeting **Bonifasio Nguema Osono Nchama, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Equatorial Guinea,** stressed that the Korean people could not achieve the reunification, their long-cherished desire, owing to the difficulties caused by the stationing of the foreign troops abusing the flag of the United Nations in south Korea.

He said:

We would like to make it clear that our conviction is that the Korean people will be able to achieve the reunification by a peaceful means through the constructive dialogue between the north and the south without the interference of outside forces. Our delegation still considers that the north-south joint statement published in 1972 is the basis of talks. The General Assembly must oppose the abuse of the name of the United Nations or the "U.N. forces" in complicating the solution of the Korean question. This will raise the prestige of the United Nations and encourage the harmonious development of contacts between the north and the south.

We are confident that in the not distant future the whole country of Korea will become a single political entity and participate in the work of the United Nations as its full member. The Korean people with very large human potentials, their traditions and peculiar culture will have their say in the United Nations as its member nation.

The Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea believes that it is the political right of every people to settle their question by themselves free from outside interference.

Speaking at the September 26 plenary meeting, **R. Linchin, Foreign Minister of Mongolia,** said:

Placed on the agenda of the current U.N. General Assembly session is the important question of the withdrawal of foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations.

As is known, new opportunities are arising for the constructive solution of the Korean question thanks to the initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea.

The concerted efforts of the socialist countries and all the peace-loving forces are accelerating this development.

We should take notice of the affirmative fact that a resolution on the dissolution of the so-called "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" was adopted at the last session of the General Assembly.

What the United Nations should do now is to decide to withdraw immediately all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations.

Speaking at the September 26 plenary meeting, **Elizabeth Bagaya, Foreign Minister of Uganda,** denounced the United States for incessantly interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

Hamdi Ould Mouknass, Foreign Minister of Mauritania, speaking at the plenary meeting on October 1, said that the foreign troops stationed in south Korea must be withdrawn and the use of the U.N. flag be abolished to enable the Korean people to shape their future freely.

Today the United Nations is bound in duty as never before to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, he stressed.

Mohamed Saleh Mutie, Foreign Minister of Democratic Yemen, in his speech at the plenary meeting on October 2, said:

To create a favourable atmosphere for the stability and peaceful reunification of Korea, we should make all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag withdraw to the last man. It is our view that the occupationist troops have nothing to contribute to easing tension or creating a favourable atmosphere for the reunification of Korea.

We support peace and efforts for direct negotiations between the parties concerned free from any outside interference. We support the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opposing the admission of Korea to the United Nations as two countries.

John Malecela, Foreign Minister of Tanzania, speaking on the same day at the plenary meeting, said that the consistent efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the country have borne no fruit owing to the Pak "regime" and foreign interference.

That day **Fily Cissoko, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Guinea,** stressed in his speech:

The reunification of the Korean Peninsula should be realised independently without relying on the outside forces or being subject to foreign interference.

The United Nations must withdraw all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations. The prolonged stationing of the foreign troops is contrary to the rights and aspirations of the Korean people.

Moumouni Djermacoye Adamou, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Niger, pointed out that his country decided to establish normal diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has struggled against imperialism and colonialism and for the liberation of the oppressed peoples and expressed full support to the efforts of the Government of the DPRK for reunifying the country peacefully without any outside interference.

Speaking at the plenary meeting on September 30, **Malaysian Ambassador to the United Nations Tan Sri Sardon,** said that the constructive dialogue between the north and the south now at a deadlock must be resumed at the earliest possible date. He expressed the hope that the way to the reunification of Korea might be paved through the dialogue.

In his speech at the plenary meeting that day, **Icelandic Foreign Minister Einar Augustsson** hoped that progress would be made in the discussion of the Korean problem at the current U.N. General Assembly session which would lead to the attainment of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

In his speech at the plenary meeting on the same day, **Dahomey Foreign Minister Michel Alladaye** pointed out that the 28th United Nations General Assembly Session last year urged the north and the south to continue the dialogue and seek solutions but no progress has been made in the direction desired by the General Assembly.

He stressed:

The principal cause for this is the stationing of the foreign troops in one part of this country.

As everyone knows, these armed forces once made of troops of various countries are now represented by the forces of only one country. The decision adopted by the United Nations has produced no effect. The last bastion of the "U.N. forces" must quit Korea. If the troops of a country want to use the flag of the United Nations, they must obtain the consent of the parties concerned. At a time when a party concerned is bringing a complaint against the presence of this army, our General Assembly should withdraw the so-called "U.N. forces" from south Korea and take a step to make the contact between both sides easy. We must not obstruct the reunification of Korea.

In his speech at the U.N. General Assembly plenary meeting on October 1, **Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi** stressed:

We also hope that the foreign troops will withdraw from south Korea and the Korean people in the north and the south be let to solve their problem free from provocations and interference.

Speaking on the same day at the plenary meeting, **Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek,** said:

It is necessary to consolidate peace and ensure healthy international development in many other areas of the world. One of these areas is the Korean Peninsula.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic which is well aware of the importance of the reunification of Korea for peace and security in Asia highly appreciates the policy pursued by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis without outside interference.

Czechoslovakia accepted with satisfaction the decision of the 28th U.N. General Assembly Session on the dissolution of the so-called illegal "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

The 29th U.N. General Assembly should put an end to the U.N.'s unnatural position of serving the survivals of the cold war and take one step forward in the efforts for withdrawing from south Korea all foreign troops still illegally stationed there under the flag of the United Nations.

In a speech made at the plenary meeting on the same day **Syrian Foreign Minister Halim Khaddam** said that the Korean people are faced with obstacles lying in the way of their national reunification. He underscored the necessity to remove these obstacles.

Speaking at the plenary meeting on the same day, **Foreign Minister of Sierra Leone Fashole-Luke** said: It is our view that the Korean people should be left to join their strength and make efforts for the reunification of the country. (KCNA)

DPRK Foreign Ministry Flays US Imperialists and Saigon Puppet for Violation of Paris Agreement

PYONGYANG, Oct. 18 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement on October 17 resolutely denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the South Vietnamese puppet clique's criminal act of wantonly trampling underfoot and violating the Paris Agreement on Vietnam and supporting the October 8 statement of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the October 11 statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The statement says:

Since the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam" was signed, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam have made sincere efforts for its strict implementation.

But, the state of war has been maintained as ever in South Vietnam today and the desire of the South Vietnamese people for peace, democracy and national concord has not been realized owing to the ceaseless subversive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Vietnamese puppet clique.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam made public a statement on October 8 in connection with the present situation created in South Vietnam, strongly demanding that the U.S. Government discontinue its military intervention and interference in the internal affairs of South Vietnam and withdraw all its military personnel from South Vietnam, and the Nguyen Van Thieu clique, an obstacle to the solution of the present political question of South Vietnam, be overthrown and a regime which will implement the Paris Agreement on Vietnam be established.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam published a statement on October 11 supporting this just demand of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people resolutely denounce the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Vietnam puppet clique in wantonly trampling underfoot and violating the Paris Agreement on Vietnam and fully support the October 8 statement of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the October 11 statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam which clarified the correct stand for the achievement of peace, democracy and national concord in South Vietnam and the early solution of the domestic issue of South Vietnam.

Even after the signing of the Paris Agreement on Vietnam the U.S. imperialists, while keeping tens of thousands of military personnel in "MUFTI" in South Vietnam and giving a huge amount of military aid to the South Vietnam puppet clique, have driven the puppet army to the "nibbling operation" and "pacification" operation against the liberated areas and intensified the fascist suppression and plunder of the South Vietnamese people.

With no trick, however, can the U.S. imperialists achieve their vicious neo-colonialist aggressive aim.

The struggle to achieve peace, the right to existence, democracy and national concord and overthrow the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet regime is being waged more vigorously than ever before among the broad segments of people in South Vietnam.

This struggle of the South Vietnamese people is a just one against the criminal machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and for the attainment of the right to national self-determination and an act fully conforming to the spirit of the Paris Agreement on Vietnam.

All facts clearly show that as long as the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet regime, a faithful stooge of the U.S. imperialists, is maintained as it is, the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Vietnam cannot be ensured nor can the domestic issue of South Vietnam be solved.

If the U.S. imperialists do not want to suffer a heavier defeat in Vietnam, they must discontinue at once the acts of aggression and intervention against Vietnam and withdraw all their military personnel from South Vietnam.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will actively support and encourage with might and main in the future, too, the just struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, and for the correct solution of the South Vietnam question.

The just cause of the Vietnamese people which enjoys the active support and encouragement of all the peace-loving people of the world will certainly be crowned with victory.

No Bayonets Can Stifle Just Struggle Of S. Korean People for Democracy

PYONGYANG, Oct. 18 (KCNA)—Leading papers here yesterday carried commentaries flaying the sinister, criminal plot of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to put down the struggle of students against fascism and for democracy which is spreading in south Korea again like prairie fire.

In a commentary headlined "No Bayonets Can Stifle Just Struggle for Democracy" Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) stigmatizes the savage repressive outrages of the Pak Jung Hi clique as an unpardonable challenge to the south Korean students and people who demand democratic rights and freedom and sternly condemns this in the name of the nation.

Pointing out that the fascist bandits forced Koryo University and more than ten other universities and colleges to suspend lectures and arrested many students by mobilizing armed police and agents and put them to torture and persecution, the commentary stresses:

The repeated vicious outrages of the hangmen against south Korean students and their closure of universities and colleges show that they have become most desperate.

The south Korean students whom the Pak Jung Hi clique take as a target of fascist terrorism are patriotic students who demand the abolition of the "revitalized constitution," an immediate end to the repressive policy, a guarantee of freedom of campus and freedom of speech and an immediate release of the arrested students and democratic figures.

The democratic rights and freedom are the vital demand of the south Korean students and people.

Referring to the fact that in south Korea the fascist tyranny of the Pak Jung Hi clique has reached the zenith, the commentary says:

The south Korean students have risen in struggle because they have no alternative but to be suffocated and die under harsh repression unless they fight.

The south Korean students and people are struggling to live and lead a worthwhile life free from the state of slavish non-rights. They are rising up in struggle to live in a reunified country, not in one half of the country divided into two.

The commentary quotes the following teachings of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"The courageous struggle being waged by the south Korean people against the present south Korean rulers is a righteous struggle for the right to existence and democracy and a patriotic struggle for the country and the nation."

The commentary continues:

Today the world peace-loving people, to say nothing of the Korean people, warmly support and encourage the struggle of the south Korean students and patriotic people as a fully just struggle reflecting the unanimous desire of the entire south Korean people and the urgent demand of the development of south Korean society.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are brutally suppressing the just struggle of the south Korean people, while forcing upon them poverty, starvation, non-rights and misfortunes of the division are the never-to-be-condoned fascist bandits, butchers of the nation and traitors.

By more harshly repressing the south Korean students and people the scoundrels try to stamp out their struggle, maintain the military fascist dictatorial system shaking to the root and realize the wild ambition to remain in power indefinitely. But, this is a delusion.

Where there is exploitation and oppression there always comes resistance. The harsher the oppressors' suppression, the fiercer, more organized and stauncher the struggle of the people.

This is eloquently proved by the fact that the struggle of the south Korean people flared up again and is gaining in scope with each passing day despite the unheard-of fascist repression by the south Korean puppet clique.

As long as the vital demand of the south Korean people for the democratization of south Korean society, the country's reunification and the abolition of the military fascist ruling system, is not met, their struggle will continue and further deepen and develop.

This is an historical inevitability which cannot be prevented by any repression or intrigue.

The entire people in the northern half of the DPRK who take to heart the misfortunes and hardships the south Korean people are undergoing owing to the colonial subjugation policy and military fascist repression by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, are doing everything in their power to bring earlier the day of glory when they will live with the south Korean people in the bosom of a reunified fatherland. In the future, too, they will render active support and encouragement as ever to the struggle of the south Korean students and people of all walks of life who demand the democratization of south Korean society, the peaceful reunification of the country and the abolition of the present military fascist ruling system.

This is our sacred national duty and right.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must put an immediate end to all sorts of the fascist repression of the south Korean students and people who have risen up in the just struggle and immediately and unconditionally release all the arrested patriotic students and personages of various strata.

If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, defying the unanimous demand and warnings of the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world, persist in suppressing the south Korean students and people, they will go to ruin, leaving the same disgrace as that of the five traitors of 1905 on their names.

Minju Choson (organ of the DPRK Government) also carried a commentary captioned "Put an Immediate End to the Savage Repression of Students."

Truth about U.S. Aggression on Korea (7)

Korean War As Launched by U.S. Imperialists

Unprecedented Atrocities

(Continued from No. 705 issue)

While escalating the war in Korea on a full scale, the U.S. imperialists refused all sincere proposals made by peace-loving countries, including the Soviet Union, for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

This clearly showed that the imperialists were the very war provocateurs and enemies against peace.

The Yankee aggressors aimed to escalate the war, in order not only to occupy the whole of Korea and but to give a shot in the arm of the American economy plunged into a serious depression.

Referring to the war-like attitude of Wall Street capitalists, the American weekly "U.S. News and World Report," August, 1951, said:

The Korean War opened up the way for a new, bright prospect for the United States.... Conditions favourable for the high pace growth of our business have been created.

The Korean War has driven out the spectre of a depression by which American business has been haunted ever since the end of World War II. Now, we can see a bright future.

A commander of the U.S. 8th Army operating in Korea said:

The Korean War is a boom to us. Here or in other parts of the world, Korea is necessary. (according to the "New York Journal-American," January 19, 1959)

The American imperialists calculated that they could easily defeat the people of Korea with their armed forces and up-to-date weapons.

Contrary to their calculation, the enemy was defeated in the face of the courageous resistance of the Korean people who turned out fully in the war against the aggressors. This made the Yankee invaders more brutal. They unleashed an unprecedentedly destructive war under the pretext of what they called "U.N. reconnaissance acts."

While barbarously violating international war conventions, the U.S. imperialists indiscriminately bombed towns and villages, massacred dwellers en masse, undermined the economy and devastated the country. Thus, the enemy attempted to threaten and subjugate the people.

On June 26, 1950, the U.S. air force embarked on the indiscriminate bombing of densely-populated areas.

While retreating toward the south, pursued by the counterattacking Korean People's Army, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique were engaged in man-slaughter, incendiarism and destruction on their way. According to underestimated data, the victims of Yankee massacre numbered: 1,146 in Suwon; 2,060 in Chungju; 600 each in Kongju and Pyongtaek; 2,000 each in Puyo and Chongju; 8,644 in Taejon; 4,000 in Chonju; 400 each in Kunsan and Anyang; 800 in Tongyong. As a result, large numbers of patriots and people were massacred at random in different parts of Korea.

According to a "U.P." report of September 15, 1951, a total of one million people were murdered by the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee bandits.

During the period of the temporary occupation by the U.S. imperialists of the area north of the 38th Parallel, the aggressors committed unheard-of cruelties and atrocities—massacre, plunder and destruction.

A directive of the 8th Army Command to officers and soldiers reads:

Kill anyone at random. Even if he was a child, you should not hesitate.

You must fully carry out your assignment as citizens of the United States, by killing as many Koreans as possible.

Shown below are the rough figures of Koreans murdered by the enemy during the temporary retreat of the KPA:

19,072 in Anack; 35,383 in Sinchon; 5,545 in Songhwa; 13,000 in Unryul; 5,290 in Pyongsan; 2,700 in Haeju; 15,000 in Pyongyang; 1,511 in Nampo; 1,561 in Kangso; 5,000 in Anju; 1,400 in Sonchon; 1,560 in Cholwon; 25,300 in Yangyang; 1,342 in Kaechon; and 1,400 in Pakchon.

Besides, many other towns and villages were turned into the scenes of massacre.

It was in Sinchon county in Hwanghae Province, north Korea that the most cruel scene of massacre was witnessed.

During the 45 days of U.S. occupation of the county, 35,383 fellow contrymen were massacred: this was a quarter of its total population.

There were, among them, 16,200 children, old men and women.

In massacring the people, the aggressors used every thinkable cruel means: shooting; beating; strangulation; and burying alive. Furthermore, the murderers killed people by thrashing bodies; gouged out their eyes; cut off breasts; skinned bodies and heads; cut off tongues; cut off limbs; put bodies into boiling water; nailed bodies on to crosses; cut bodies into pieces; burnt bodies with benzine and on stacks of firewood; and killed people by running tunks over their bodies.

In fact, these atrocities were unprecedented in the history of mankind.

The investigating group dispatched by the Women's International Democratic Federation referred to Yankees' brutalities in the following words in its report:

The massive massacre and torture perpetrated by the U.S. troops and the Syngman Rhee clique in the temporarily occupied areas are more brutal than those committed by the Nazi bandits in Europe during the period of temporary Nazi occupation.

As the enemy could not subjugate the people of Korea even with such brutal atrocities beyond imagination, they introduced chemical weapons and germ bombs into the aggressive war, in utter contempt of morality and international conventions.

Between January and March, 1952, the U.S. air force dropped germ bombs and other materials containing harmful microbes fatal to human life on 400 places in north Korea over 700 times.

According to the confession made on December 6, 1952 by Colonel Frank H. Shaver of the U.S. marine corps who was captured while engaging in bacteriological warfare in the territorial skies of the DPRK, a program for the bacteriological warfare in Korea was directed by the headquarters of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in October, 1951.

In May, 1952, the bacteriological warfare was expanded at the direction of the 5th Air Force.

Included in the germ bombs were carriers of harmful germs—flies, spiders, vermin, mosquitos, lice, beetles and so on. Those were contaminated with viruses of infectious diseases—cholera, pest, typhus, etc.

But, the vicious American program of bacteriological warfare was frustrated by the all-nation struggle of the Korean people. The carriers of infectious diseases spread by the warmongers were exterminated and made ineffective.

This was followed by the indiscriminate bombing of the whole of north Korea. By the end of 1951, all cities and counties as well as Pyongyang, capital, and all the provincial capitals were turned into debris, by the frenzied bombing raids.

Mark Clark, commander-in-chief of the "U.N. forces" openly declared in August, 1952 that 78 cities of north Korea had disappeared from the map. The scored-earth operations were pushed ahead.

In the northern half, even the smallest place of some importance could not escape bombing, not to speak of cities, country towns, fishing villages and mountain villages.

In 1952 alone, 200,000 bombs and 1,500 Napalm bombs were dropped on the north, 500 million rounds of bullets and 400,000 rockets were fired into the north.

At the direction of the headquarters of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Clark at the end of June, 1952 gave the air force an order to bomb the Supung Hydraulic Power Station located on the Amrok-gang (Yalu) River. This was followed by the bombing of Changjin-gang, Pujon-gang and Hochon-gang power stations, and reservoirs.

During the war, the aggressors destroyed and burnt 8,700 factories and industrial establishments, 600,000 dwelling-houses, 5,000 schools and thousands of cultural and medical centres.

Moreover, they maltreated the POWs of the KPA. In violation of the international conventions on the treatment of POWs, the enemy not only constantly persecuted KPA soldiers in prisoners' camps and but vivisected them, while murdering, torturing and beating them at random.

The most horrible scenes were seen in the concentration camps located on Koje-do, Cheju-do, and Ryongam-do islands, where 3,600 POWs were massacred by the enemy's violence aimed at forcing the POWs to refuse repatriation to the north.

Because of their refusal of yielding to U.S. blackmail, the POWs were gassed, machinegunned, burnt to death, starved, frozen, beaten to death or burried alive en masse. Female POWs were raped and murdered.

The Yankee imperialists used POWs as guinea pigs in experimenting on lethal weapons and in conducting other experiments. On the American ship "No. 1,091" designed to conduct experiments and supply bacteriological weapons, experiments were carried out with POWs 3,000 times every day in the sea off Koje-do Island.

Thus, the Korean War witnessed the most inhuman atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists.

(To be continued)

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